

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

Case No. 3:25-cv-00873

IMAGE PROFESSIONALS GMBH d/b/a
STOCKFOOD,

Plaintiff,

v.

LUSTY LOBSTER, INC.,

Defendant.

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Image Professionals GmbH d/b/a StockFood (“Plaintiff”) sues defendant Lusty Lobster, Inc. (“Defendant”), and alleges as follows:

THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiff is a “Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung” (the functional equivalent of a limited liability company under US law) organized and existing under the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany with its principal place of business located in Munich, Germany.

2. Defendant is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New Jersey with its principal place of business located at 88 Bay Ave, Highlands, NJ 07732.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

3. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it has maintained sufficient minimum contacts with this State such that the exercise of personal jurisdiction over it would not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

5. Venue properly lies in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1400(a) because Defendant or its agents reside or may be found in this district. “A defendant in a copyright action ‘may be found’ wherever the defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction.” Skidmore v. Led Zeppelin, 106 F.Supp.3d 581, 584 (E.D. Pa 2015). In other words, “[b]ecause Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in Delaware... venue is also proper for Defendant in this Court.” RMG Media, LLC v. iBoats, Inc., Civil Action No. 20-cv-290-RGA, 2021 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 62224, at *10 (D. Del. Mar. 31, 2021).

FACTS

I. Plaintiff’s Business and History

6. Originally started in 1979 as StockFood GmbH, Plaintiff’s goal was to create the largest premium collection of food images on the international photography market. Today, Plaintiff has amassed the world’s largest collection of professional food images, videos, and recipes, with approximately 1 million images offered from a collection of 1,500 different photographers.

7. Such content is offered for license on Plaintiff’s StockFood website (<https://usa.stockfood.com/>). In 2019, Plaintiff was renamed to Image Professionals GmbH to account for its expansions into libraries beyond food photography and the provision of services to image professionals throughout the world.

8. Plaintiff owns each of the photographs available for license on its website and serves as the licensing agent with respect to licensing such photographs for limited use by Plaintiff’s customers.

II. The Work at Issue in this Lawsuit

9. In 2005, a professional photographer employed and/or contracted by Plaintiff

created a photograph titled “00646746” (the “Work”). A copy of the Work is displayed below:



10. The Work was registered by Plaintiff (pursuant to a work-for-hire agreement with the author that transferred all rights and title in the photograph to Plaintiff) with the Register of Copyrights on January 26, 2017 and was assigned Registration No. VA 1-652-320. A true and correct copy of the Certificate of Registration pertaining to the Work is attached hereto as Exhibit “A.”

11. Plaintiff is the owner of the Work and has remained the owner at all times material hereto.

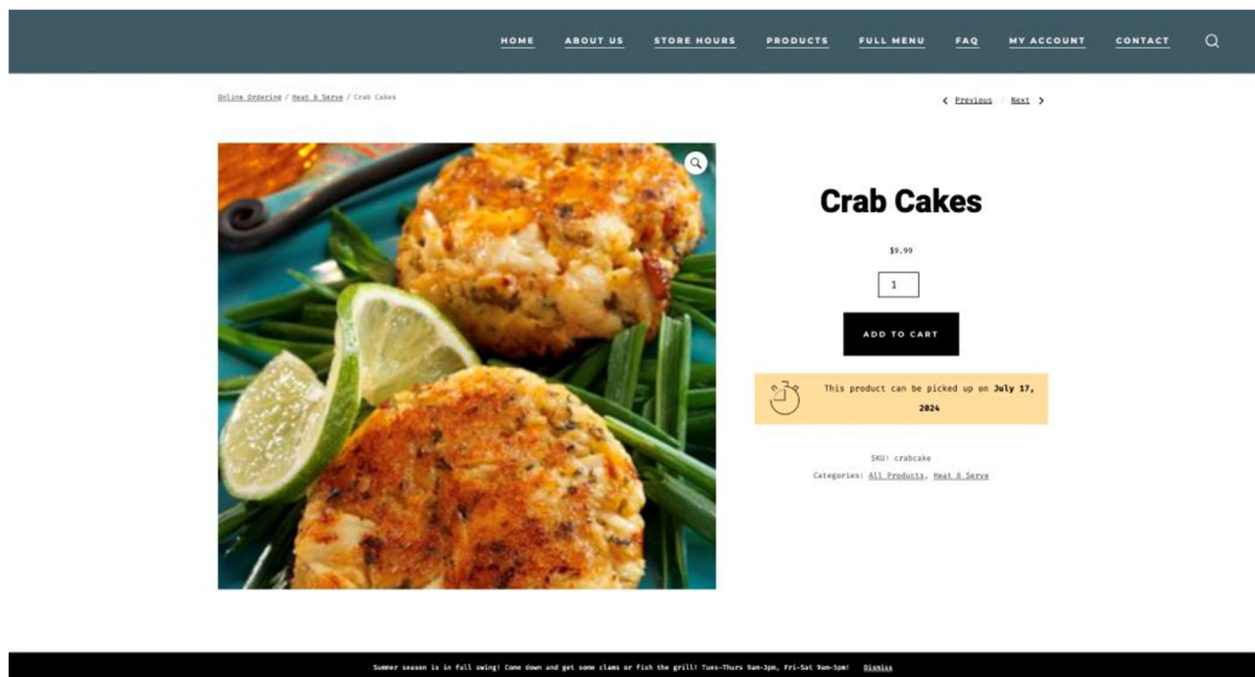
III. Defendant’s Unlawful Activities

12. Defendant operates as a family-owned seafood market and seafood wholesaler. Defendant sells live shellfish, Maine lobsters, and promotes on its website to have the “largest selection of fresh and frozen seafood products from all over the world.”

13. Defendant advertises/markets its business through its website

(<https://www.bestlobster.com/>), social media (e.g., <https://www.facebook.com/lustyllobster>, <https://x.com/lustyllobster>, <https://www.instagram.com/lobsterlusty>, https://www.pinterest.com/lusty_lobster/, and <http://www.youtube.com/@LustyLobster>), and other forms of advertising.

14. On a date after the above-referenced copyright registration of the Work, Defendant displayed and/or published the Work on its website, webpage, and/or social media (at <https://www.bestlobster.com/product/crab-cakes/>):



15. A true and correct copy of screenshot of Defendant’s website, webpage, and/or social media, displaying the copyrighted Work, is attached hereto as **Exhibit “B.”**

16. Defendant is not and has never been licensed to use or display the Work. Defendant never contacted Plaintiff to seek permission to use the Work in connection with Defendant’s website, webpage, and/or social media – even though the Work that was copied is clearly professional stock photography that would put Defendant on notice that the Work was not

intended for public use.

17. Defendant utilized the Work for commercial use.

18. Upon information and belief, Defendant located a copy of the Work on the internet and, rather than contact Plaintiff to secure a license, simply copied the Work for its own commercial use.

19. Through its ongoing diligent efforts to identify unauthorized use of its photographs, Plaintiff discovered Defendant's unauthorized use/display of the Work on June 27, 2024. Following Plaintiff's discovery, Plaintiff notified Defendant in writing of such unauthorized use.

20. All conditions precedent to this action have been performed or have been waived.

COUNT I – COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT

21. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates paragraphs 1 through 20 as set forth above.

22. Each photograph comprising the Work is an original work of authorship, embodying copyrightable subject matter, that is subject to the full protection of the United States copyright laws (17 U.S.C. § 101 *et seq.*).

23. Plaintiff owns a valid copyright in each photograph comprising the Work, having registered the Work with the Register of Copyrights and owning sufficient rights, title, and interest to such copyright to afford Plaintiff standing to bring this lawsuit and assert the claim(s) herein.

24. As a result of Plaintiff's reproduction, distribution, and public display of the Work, Defendant had access to the Work prior to its own reproduction, distribution, and public display of the Work on Defendant's website, webpage, and/or social media.

25. Defendant reproduced, distributed, displayed, and/or publicly displayed the Work without authorization from Plaintiff.

26. By its actions, Defendant infringed and violated Plaintiff's exclusive rights in violation of the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 501, by reproducing, distributing, and publicly displaying the Work for its own commercial purposes. Defendant's infringement was either direct, vicarious, and/or contributory.

27. Defendant's infringement was willful as it acted with actual knowledge or reckless disregard for whether its conduct infringed upon Plaintiff's copyright. Notably, Defendant itself utilizes a copyright disclaimer on its website ("© 2024), indicating that Defendant understands the importance of copyright protection/intellectual property rights and is actually representing that it owns each of the photographs published on its website. See, e.g., Bell v. ROI Prop. Grp. Mgmt., LLC, No. 1:18-cv-00043-TWP-DLP, 2018 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 127717, at *3 (S.D. Ind. July 31, 2018) ("[T]he willfulness of ROI's infringement is evidenced by the fact that at the bottom of the webpage on which the Indianapolis photograph was unlawfully published appeared the following: 'Copyright © 2017.' By placing a copyright mark at the bottom of its webpage that contained Mr. Bell's copyrighted Indianapolis Photograph, Mr. Bell asserts ROI willfully infringed his copyright by claiming that it owned the copyright to everything on the webpage."); John Perez Graphics & Design, LLC v. Green Tree Inv. Grp., Inc., Civil Action No. 3:12-cv-4194-M, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 61928, at *12-13 (N.D. Tex. May 1, 2013) ("Once on Defendant's website, Defendant asserted ownership of Plaintiff's Registered Work by including a copyright notice at the bottom of the page. Based on these allegations, the Court finds Plaintiff has sufficiently pled a willful violation...."). Defendant clearly understands that professional photography such as the Work is generally paid for and cannot simply be copied from the internet.

28. Plaintiff has been damaged as a direct and proximate result of Defendant's infringement.

29. Plaintiff is entitled to recover its actual damages resulting from Defendant's unauthorized use of the Work and, at Plaintiff's election (pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(b)), Plaintiff is entitled to recover damages based on a disgorgement of Defendant's profits from infringement of the Work, which amounts shall be proven at trial.

30. Alternatively, and at Plaintiff's election, Plaintiff is entitled to statutory damages pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c), in such amount as deemed proper by the Court.

31. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505, Plaintiff is further entitled to recover its costs and attorneys' fees as a result of Defendant's conduct.

32. Defendant's conduct has caused, and any continued infringing conduct will continue to cause, irreparable injury to Plaintiff unless enjoined by the Court. Plaintiff has no adequate remedy at law. Pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 502, Plaintiff is entitled to a permanent injunction prohibiting infringement of Plaintiff's exclusive rights under copyright law.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendant as follows:

- a. A declaration that Defendant has infringed Plaintiff's copyrights in the Work;
- b. A declaration that such infringement is willful;
- c. An award of actual damages and disgorgement of profits as the Court deems proper or, at Plaintiff's election, an award of statutory damages for each photograph comprising the Work;
- d. Awarding Plaintiff its costs and reasonable attorneys' fees pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 505;
- e. Awarding Plaintiff interest, including prejudgment interest, on the foregoing amounts;
- f. Permanently enjoining Defendant, its employees, agents, officers, directors, attorneys, successors, affiliates, subsidiaries and assigns, and all those in active concert and participation with Defendant, from directly or indirectly infringing Plaintiff's copyrights

or continuing to display, transfer, advertise, reproduce, or otherwise market any works derived or copied from the Work or to participate or assist in any such activity; and

g. For such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: January 31, 2025.

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By: /s/ Dan DeSouza
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